THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, June 27, 1803.

Abſtract of the Bill which, on the 9th of June, received the Royal Aſſent, entituled "An Act to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, during the preſent War; and for indemnifying Perſons who may ſuffer in their Property, by ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for that Purpoſe."

THE preamble ſtates the expediency of his majeſty being inveſted with ſufficient powers to prevent and repel an invaſion of the united kingdom.

The lieutenants of the ſeveral counties, ridings, and places, &c. in England and Scotland, and the governors of places in Scotland and Ireland, ſhall procure returns of the numbers of men reſiding within the ſeveral counties, ridings, ſtewartries, baronies, cities, and places throughout the ſaid united kingdom, who ſhall be of the age of fifteen years and under the age of ſixty years, diſtinguiſhing which of them are incapable of active ſervice, and which of them are engaged in any volunteer corps, or in any troops or companies of yeomanry, and what corps, troops, or companies, and which of them are willing to engage themſelves to be armed, arrayed, trained, and exerciſed for the defence of the united kingdom: and upon what terms they are willing to engage in caſes of emergency, either gratuitouſly or for hire, as boatmen or bargemen, or as drivers of carriages or horſes, or drivers of waggons, carts, cars, or cattle, or as pioneers, or other labourers, for any works or labour which may be neceſſary for the public ſervice; and alſo diſtinguiſhing all aliens and quakers, with ſuch other particulars as it ſhall be thought fit to require; and alſo to procure returns of the number of the males and females reſiding within the ſeveral counties, &c. aforeſaid, who by reaſon of infancy, age, or infirmity, or

for other cauſe, may probably be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger; and alſo for procuring returns of all boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, horſes, and other cattle and ſheep, and of all hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, and of all mills and ovens, and all other matters and things which may be uſeful to an enemy or applicable to the public ſervice within the ſaid places reſpectively; and which of ſuch boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, and horſes, the owners thereof are willing to furniſh, for the public ſervice, either gratuitouſly or for hire, and with what number of boatmen, bargemen, drivers, and other neceſſary attendants, and upon what terms and conditions, and of all ſuch other particulars as ſhall be required for the purpoſe of enabling his majeſty, and the perſons acting under his authority, to give ſuch orders as may be neceſſary for the removal, in caſe of danger, of ſuch perſons as ſhall be incapable of removing themſelves; and for the removal of all boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, matters and things aforeſaid, or for the employment thereof in his majeſty's ſervice or otherwiſe, as the exigency of the caſe ſhall require; and generally to give ſuch directions touching ſuch matters reſpectively, as may be deemed moſt likely to defeat the views of the enemy, and moſt advantageous to the public ſervice.

It ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, and for the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, for the time being, with the advice of his majeſty's privy council of Ireland, to order from time to time as aforeſaid, the lieutenants or deputy lieutenants as aforeſaid, to appoint proper officers to be ready for arraying, training, exerciſing, and commanding ſuch men as ſhall be willing to engage themſelves to be armed, trained, and exerciſed, and alſo proper perſons to be in like manner ready, in caſe of need, for ſuperintending the execution of the ſeveral other duties which may be neceſſary to be done; ſuch officers and other perſons to be appointed in ſuch numbers, and under ſuch regulations as his majeſty, or ſuch lord lieutenant in Ireland, ſhall think fit to direct; ſuch lieutenants firſt ſignifying to his majeſty, or to ſuch lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors, the names and ranks of all officers ſo to be appointed, and the purpoſes for which they are ſo to be appointed, and appointing ſuch officers only as his majeſty, or ſuch lord lieutenant in Ireland ſhall approve.

It ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, or other chief governors as aforeſaid, to authorize the ſeveral lieutenants aforeſaid, and the ſeveral governors or deputy governors of counties in Ireland, to hold ſuch genral and ſubdiviſion meetings as ſhall be thought fit; and to require for ſuch purpoſes the attendance of the clerks of

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the ſeveral general meetings within their reſpective counties, &c. and of all other perſons whoſe aſſiſtance ſhall be neceſſary for carrying into execution this act, in the ſame manner as it provided with reſpect to the militia forces.

The ſaid lieutenants and their deputy lieutenants, and the deputy lieutenants acting as lieutenants as aforeſaid, and ſuch governors or deputy governors of counties in Ireland, and all juſtices of the peace, conſtables, tythingmen, headboroughs, and other officers ſhall have the like powers and authorities to do, within their reſpective counties, all ſuch acts, matters, and things, as ſhall be required concerning the militia forces.

It ſhall be lawful in caſe of actual invaſion, or if his majeſty, or ſuch lord lieutenant, &c. as aforeſaid, ſhall ſee cauſe to apprehend that ſuch invaſion will be actually attempted by the enemy, to authorize and empower the ſaid lieutenants and governors, or their deputies, on any emergency, and on the requiſition of the officer commanding within the diſtrict, to make ſuch requiſition, to give all ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of any boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or proviſions of any kind, or any other things which may be of advantage to an enemy, or uſeful for the public ſervice, and to take the ſame, if neceſſary, for the public ſervice; and alſo to give ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of the inhabitants, and eſpecially ſuch as by reaſon of infancy, age, or infirmity, ſhall be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger: and alſo, in caſe of neceſſity to deſtroy any boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour or proviſions of any kind, or any thing which may be of advantage to an enemy, and to remove, deſtroy, or render uſeleſs any houſe, mill, bridge, or other building, or any matter or thing whatſoever, and generally to do and act in the premiſes as the public ſervice and the exigencies of particular caſes ſhall require.

Perſons who may enrol themſelves in any volunteer corps of infantry or cavalry, ſubſequent to the date of this act, ſhall not be liable to be called out, and placed under the command of any general officer commanding within the diſtrict in which ſuch corps may be formed, except in conformity to the terms of their offers of ſervice, and except in caſe of actual invaſion, or of the actual appearance of the enemy on the coaſt, or of the danger of invaſion being deemed ſo imminent as to make it adviſeable for the authorities aforeſaid to give orders for the removal of cattle or corn, in manner herein before mentioned.

If the commanding officer of any corps of volunteers in Great Britain who ſhall be appointed under the authority of this act, or who has been or ſhall be appointed under the authority of an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, intituled, "An Act to enable his Majeſty to avail himſelf

ſelf of the Offers of certain Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps to continue their Services," ſhall make any falſe returns of ſuch corps or company, who intend to defraud his majeſty; or if the commanding officer of any troop or company of yeomanry in Ireland, ſhall make or give any falſe return or certificate, every ſuch officer ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of two hundred pounds.

It ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, or for the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to authoriſe any general officer, or other perſon commiſſioned for ſuch purpoſe, to ſurvey and mark out any piece of ground wanted for the public ſervice, and to treat and agree with the owner thereof, for the poſſeſſion and uſe thereof during ſuch time as the exigence of the ſervice ſhall require; and in caſe the owner, or perſon having any intereſt therein, ſhall refuſe to enter into ſuch contract touching the ſame as ſhall be ſatisfactory to ſuch officer or other perſon, or ſhall be unable to do it by reaſon of infancy, coverture, or other diſability, it ſhall be lawful for the perſon or perſons ſo authoriſed by his majeſty, to require two or more juſtices of the peace, where ſuch piece of ground ſhall be, to put his majeſty's officers into immediate poſſeſſion. A jury is to aſcertain the compenſation which ought to be made for the poſſeſſion or uſe of ſuch piece of ground. The neceſſity for occupying ſuch ground ſhall be firſt certified by the lord lieutenant, &c.

Compenſation is to be made for whatever is taken for the public ſervice, or is deſtroyed or removed.

The warden of the ſtannaries in Great Britain ſhall procure like returns to be made, and all other matters to be done touching the tinners of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, according to the cuſtoms of the ſtannaries and privileges of the working tinners, as are hereby required to be done by the lieutenants aforeſaid, touching other perſons reſiding in the ſaid counties of Devon and Cornwall, not entitled to the benefit of ſuch privileges.

His majeſty's commiſſioners of lieutenancy for the city of London, the lord mayor of the ſaid city, and the aldermen, deputies, and common councilmen of the ſeveral wards of the ſaid city and liberties thereof, and the conſtables, beadles, and other ward officers of the ſame; the conſtable of the tower of London, lieutenants of the tower hamlets, and the deputy lieutenants of the ſaid hamlets, and their ſeveral officers; the juſtices of the peace for the tower liberties, the conſtables, and other peace officers within the ſame; the warden of the cinque ports, two ancient towns, and their members, the mayors, jurats, juſtices of the peace, conſtables, and other peace officers for the cinque ports, two ancient towns and their members; and all other juſtices of the peace; and all conſtables and other peace officers within their reſpective diſtricts; and all other perſons having au-

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thority within the ſame, ſhall put in execution the powers and proviſions contained in this act, in like manner as they are reſpectively authorized to put in execution the ſeveral laws reſpecting the militia forces of the kingdom.

The acceptance of any commiſſion under the authority of this act, ſhall not vacate the ſeat of any member returned to ſerve in parliament.

The reſpective clerks of the general and ſubdiviſion meetings, conſtables, and other officers required to execute this act, and who ſhall execute the ſame ſatisfactorily to the lieutenants, ſhall receive ſuch compenſation as they ſhall be thought to deſerve.

In caſe any conſtable, headborough, tythingman, or other inferior officer or other perſon, ſhall diſobey any orders which ſhall be iſſued in purſuance of this act, or ſhall obſtruct or hinder the execution thereof, upon conviction of ſuch offence ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs than 5l. and not exceeding 100l. and in default of immediate payment ſuch offender ſhall be committed to jail for any time not exceeding three months.

If any action ſhall be brought againſt any perſon or perſons for any thing done in purſuance of this act, ſuch action ſhall be commenced within three months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and ſhall be laid in the county or place where the cauſe of complaint ſhall ariſe.

This act ſhall have continuance during the preſent hoſtilities with France.

This act, or any of the proviſions herein contained, may be altered, varied, or repealed by any act or acts to be paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

Deſcription of Merthyr Tydfil, in Glamorganſhire.

(From Evans's Cambrian Itinerary.)

MERTHYR TYDFIL is ſituated on the borders of Brecknockſhire, thirty miles from Brecon. The ſpot on which the town ſtands, and the immediate neighbourhood, was the fortunate purchaſe of Mr. Crawſhay, and coſt him only 800l. which in ground-rents alone brings him at preſent more than the yearly rent of 1000l.

Unfortunately the town is ſituated in a barren diſtrict, and ſupported ſolely by the iron trade, which the owner deems precarious, therefore is adverſe to letting out any more on building leaſes, being pre-poſſeſſed with this abſurd notion, that if he ſuffered maſons to lay ſtones and mortar on his eſtate, he would perhaps at ſome diſtant period be at the expence and trouble of removing them. This is acting on a very narrow-minded policy

licy indeed, for not the preſent owner, or many ſucceeding generations, will ever ſee theſe eſtates leſſened in value, while the neighbouring hills are compoſed of little elſe but coal and ore.

The whole diſtrict where theſe minerals abound extends about eight miles in length, and four in breadth. Two ranges of hills bound this place, with a valley between them, in which ſtands the town of Merthyr, but very contracted in its extent, by reaſon of the preceding very unprecedented and unmanly motives, to the great injury of our national improvement and commerce.

The firſt perſon who diſcovered theſe mines, and determined to work them, was a Mr. Bacon, who had a leaſe granted him for ninety-nine years, at the low rent of 200l. per annum, which likewiſe gave him power to extend his works as far as the mines extended in the ſurrounding countries; but from miſmanagement, or ſome unavoidable cauſe, he ſucceeded ſo ill, that the works were ſoon after entirely ſtopped. Not long after this failure Mr. Bacon died, when his heirs let one part of this diſtrict to Mr. Crawſhay before mentioned, for the yearly rents of 5000l. Another part of this diſtrict is let to Mr. Humfray for 2000l. per annum, and a third to Meſſrs. Lewis and Tate, and the fourth or laſt to Mr. Hill.

Each of theſe gentlemen employ ſeveral forges, which in their ſtructure look like the gloomy caſtles of former times, and give a very romantic appearance to the valley.

Scarcely any thing can be conceived more awfully grand than the deſcent on a dark night into the vale of Merthyr, from any of the ſurrounding hills, where on a ſudden the traveller beholds as it were numberleſs volcanoes breathing out their undulating pillars of flame and ſmoke, while the furnaces below emit through every aperture a vivid light, which makes the whole country appear in flames; nor do the immenſe hammers, the wheels, the rolling mills, the water-works, uniting together their various ſounds add a little to the novelty and magnificence of the ſcene. The workmen employed by the different iron-maſters are very conſiderable. Mr. Crawſhay alone is ſaid to employ between two and three thouſand men, and other gentlemen in equal proportion; ſo that the whole population of this town is eſtimated at ten thouſand perſons.

Lately, under the auſpices of Mr. Crawſhay, an over-ſhot wheel has been conſtructed, beyond compariſon the largeſt in the world. It is above fifty feet in diameter, and made entirely of caſt iron, which coſt him above 4000l. The water that turns it is brought from a ſtream in the hills about five miles off, on a platform of wood ſupported chiefly by ſtone pillars, except in one place, where it croſſes a bridge on ſupports of wood for the ſpace of about three hundred yards, and elevated eighty feet above the bed of the river, the whole of which forms a very ſingular and ſublime appearance.

Tranſlation of a Foreigner's Character of the Pruſſian Army.

AMIDST the ſhock of contending powers for theſe ten years of ſanguinary war, the army of the immortal Frederick has been the leaſt affected; in fact, it is ſtill what it was. The Pruſſian generals have avoided partial engagements, by keeping their army united. They have won every battle which they gave, and never experienced a check,* but when they ſuffered themſelves to be attacked. The *eleves* of Frederick the Great are eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed in them.

The neutrality of Pruſſia has been imputed to various reaſons, but that of the French revolutionary principles as having crept into its army is the moſt oſtenſible. After much conſideration on this ſubject, we are convinced it is equally falſe and injurious; but to ſhew that this motive, ſuppoſing it to be true, would be an additional reaſon for continuing the war againſt the French, and, at the ſame time, for making their artifices and frauds more thoroughly known.

Xenophon tells us, that it was a maxim of Clearchus, that the ſoldiers ought to fear their general more than the enemy. In effect, diſcipline ſupplies the place of good-will. Example, and the force of habit, ſucceed in rendering ſoldiers inſenſible to thoſe dangers which terrified them at firſt. If, through the medium of diſcipline, a ſoldier can be forced to expoſe or ſacrifice his life, ſurely his will may be made to bend upon other occaſions. Who can have any doubt but that the French army contains a prodigious number of officers and ſoldiers, who are either royaliſts, or enemies to the party or perſon who governs them? It is diſcipline only that prevents the conſcripts from returning to their habitations, which conſtraint alone obliged them to abandon. It is the common opinion, that Deſſaix, one of the moſt able generals among the French, and one of thoſe who has rendered the greateſt ſervices to the revolution, was a royaliſt. He loſt his life to gain the battle of Marengo; and, perhaps, he would have freely given it to enſure the loſs of the day.

Surrounded with terrors, iſolated from miſtruſt, and engaged in active ſcenes, a perſon muſt, of neceſſity, co-operate with thoſe he hates; and look upon thoſe as enemies whom his inclination would prompt him to join.

Suppoſing there are a number of jacobins in the Pruſſian army (which is directly contrary to our conviction), at what time will they be dangerous? It muſt be only when the leiſure, reſulting from peace, and the facility of communicating together, furniſh them with the opportunity and means of cabal, ſeduction,

* Except in Champagne, and that I preſume was a golden one, a *Pont d'or.—Tranſlator.*

tion, and bribery. If Pruſſia has the misfortune to have revolutioniſts in her dominions and army, they will be dangerous only in caſe of the French armies being on her frontiers. It is the intereſt, therefore, of Pruſſia, not to conſent that the French ſhould obtain the empire of land and ſea. She ought to fear leſt Auſtria ſhould carry her reſentment ſo far, as to avenge herſelf, by ſuffering her, without affording any aſſiſtance, to experience the dangers of a war with France? The republic may get the upper hand of thoſe, whom as yet they have not been able to deſtroy.

Copy of a Letter from the excellent Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, to Mrs. Stokes, near Beverley, in Yorkſhire.

MY DEAR MADAM, *London, April* 3.

WHEN I make a promiſe, I always do my beſt to fulfil it as punctually as I am able. I fear, however, that in this inſtance I have ſomewhat deviated from my general rule. You have expected an account of me, I am aware, for ſome time, and I am ſincerely ſorry if my neglect has been the cauſe of any anxiety or diſappointment to one who is always ſo near my heart. I am ſure your candour will allow for my ſituation and circumſtances; and when I tell you that I am, comparatively ſpeaking, very little in the habit of writing letters now to what I was ſome time back, I am perſuaded you will make all neceſſary allowances.

I was extremely gratified to hear, by your ſon, who did me the favour to call here about a month ago, that you are enjoying ſo good a ſtate of health. The captain was in ſuch great haſte that I had not time to write you a longer letter, and was only able to ſend you my wiſhes and prayers for your welfare. It is a peculiar pleaſure to me to hear that the Rev. Mr. G. (whom you ſay you have an opportunity of hearing ſo frequently) is ſo ſincere and faithful a miniſter. May you every day experience more and more the operation of divine grace upon your ſoul! and may you, as you are drawing nearer to it every ſucceeding day, become daily more fit for that world of ſpirits into which we are all about to enter!

How little my preſent ſituation is congenial to my views and wiſhes, you will eaſily imagine. However, it is probable that we ſhall have removed from hence before another fortnight has expired. I am now, by the bleſſing of God, perfectly recovered from that indiſpoſition which you ſo obligingly are anxious about; and, what is more, I can ſay, that I enjoy that "peace of God which paſſeth all underſtanding." However placidly a perſon may glide down the ſtream of life—few as may be the

diſappointments and croſſes which one may meet with—yet it is impoſſible that this ſea of troubles ſhould prove to any one ſo calm and ſerene as that a certain mixture of anxiety and bitterneſs ſhould not be infuſed in ſome occurrences or other. Various are the degrees of happineſs and ſorrow to each individual: but even to the moſt fortunate and happy it is fated that ſome portion of ſorrow and pain ſhould be allotted. And how wiſely is this ordered by our great Creator and Benefactor, who, at the ſame time that he beſtows upon us the good things of this life, and gives us richly of all things to enjoy, takes care in a proper degree to wean our deſires and affections from the earthly ſcene, and to give us an opportunity of raiſing them to that world where all tears are wiped from all eyes, and where ſin and ſorrow are heard of no more.

Great is the happineſs which I receive at hearing of the ſerious views of your beloved Mary. O that it may pleaſe God to lead her on in the ſteps of her virtuous parent to thoſe fountains of joy which ſpring from religion!—That our Heavenly Father may continue to vouchſafe his bleſſing for many happy years to you and your's, is conſtantly the petition put up at the throne of grace by

Your moſt affectionate friend,

ELIZ. ROWE.

A Deſcription of the Ingenuity exerciſed in preparing the Bread for Baking at the Victualling Office, Plymouth.

[From Dibdin's Tour.]

THE meal, and every other article, being ſupplied with much certainty and ſimplicity, large lumps of dough, ſtrictly a mixture of flour and water, are mixed up together: and as the quantity is ſo immenſe as to preclude, by any common proceſs, a poſſibility of kneading it, a man manages it, or, as it is termed, rides a machine, which is called a horſe. This machine is a long roller, about nine inches in diameter, and ſeven or eight feet in length. It has a play, to a certain extenſion, by means of a ſtaple in the wall, into which is inſerted a kind of eyes, making its action like the machine by which chaff is cut for horſes. The lump of dough being placed exactly in the centre, the man ſits upon the end of the machine, and literally rides up and down, throughout its whole circular direction, till the dough is equally indented, and this is repeated till it is ſufficiently mixed. The dough in this ſtate is handed over to a ſecond workman, who ſlices it with a prodigious knife; it is then in a proper ſtate for the uſe of thoſe bakers who attend the oven. Theſe are five in number, and their different departments are as

well calculated for expedition and correctneſs, as the making of pins, or working of printing types. On each ſide of a large table, where the dough is laid, ſtands a workman; at a ſmall table near the oven, ſits another; a fourth ſtands by the ſide of the oven, to receive the bread; and a fifth to ſupply the peel.

The man on the further ſide of the large table puts the dough, having previouſly formed it into ſmall pieces, till it has the appearance of muffins, and as faſt as he does them he delivers them to the man on the other ſide of the table, who, flatting the pieces on both ſides with a mark, on which are cut the broad arrow, the letters PLY, and the number of the oven in which they are baked. As he rids himſelf of this work he throws the pieces on the ſmall table next the oven, where ſits the third workman, whoſe buſineſs it is merely to ſplit the different pieces into two, and place them under the hand of him who ſupplies the oven; whoſe work of throwing or rather chucking the bread upon the peel muſt be ſo exact, that if he looked round, for a ſingle moment, it is impoſſible he ſhould perform it correctly. The fifth receives the bread on the peel, and arranges it in the oven, in which duty he is ſo very expert, that though the different pieces are thrown at the rate of ſeventy in a minute, the peel is always diſengaged in time to receive them ſeparately.

As the oven ſtands open during the whole time of filling it, the biſcuits firſt thrown in would be firſt baked, were there not ſome counteraction to ſuch an inconvenience. The remedy lies in the ingenuity of the man who forms the pieces of dough, and who by imperceptible degrees proportionably diminiſhes their ſize, till the loſs of that time which is taken up during the filling of the oven has no more effect to the diſadvantage of one of the biſcuits than to another.

So much critical exactneſs and neat activity occurs in the exerciſe of this labour, that it is difficult to decide whether the palm of excellence is due to the *patter*, the *marker*, the *ſplitter*, the *chukes*, or the *depoſiter*, the whole of them, like the wheels of a machine, ſeeming to be actuated by the ſame principle. The buſineſs is to depoſit in the oven ſeventy biſcuits in a minute, and this is accompliſhed with the regularity of a clock; the clack of the peel, during its motion in the oven, operating as the pendulum.

DESCRIPTION *of* MADRID.

(Continued from Page 492.)

LET us now take a view of the promenades of Madrid. We will begin by the moſt celebrated, namely the Prado (pronounced Pra-o).

The

The Prado is a walk of about three quarters of an hour long, and is ſituated almoſt at the extremity of the town, which it interſects from the gate of the Recoletos to that of Atocha. The walks here are likewiſe interſected by the ſtreet of San Hieronimo, that of the Jardin Botanico, and that of Atocha. Its entrance and firſt diviſion from the Puerta de Recoletos as far as the ſtreet of Alcala is narrow, having only one avenue of trees running along beſide the great ſtreet, and at the extremity is a ſuperb fountain, whither people rarely go. The ſecond part, from the ſtreet of Alcala to that of San Hieronimo, has in the middle a broad avenue that follows the road furniſhed with benches, and adorned with an antique fountain. The third part from the ſtreet of San Hieronimo to that of the Jardin Botanico is narrower, and has only two avenues on the ſides which incloſe the road between them, and a fountain at each end. The fourth part from the ſtreet of the Jardin Botanico to that of Atocha purſues the ſame line along the foſſe, and at the end is another fountain Independently of the principal entry which interſects the whole Prado there is another on the right ſide, both lined with houſes and gardens.

The firſt appearance of the Prado beginning from the Calle de Alcala is very grand: the breadth of the ſtreet, the palaces, the monaſteries with their terraces, and the other edifices, all of fine architecture, the view of the magnificent gate to which one of the avenues leads, the four rows of large tufted trees, and the ſuperb fountains of marble, all theſe objects produce a very ſtriking effect. The ſame may be ſaid of the view from the ſtreet of San Hieronimo, which preſents at its entrance a palace, a magnificent hoſpital, and two ſuperb monaſteries, and in front the royal reſidence of Buen Retiro. The third point of view from the ſtreet of the Jardin Botanico is more confined, and has nothing in it remarkable. That from the calle de Atocha is extremely animated, and the eye plunges into a long avenue extending as far as the monaſtery of San Thomas.

The embelliſhment of the Prado, as is well known, was the work of the conde de Aranda. The ſoil oppoſed the greateſt obſtacles to ſuch plantations, but theſe have been overcome by means of an artificial irrigation, effected at a very conſiderable expence. For this purpoſe ſmall canals a foot in depth and breadth have been cut among the trees, and are every day ſupplied from the fountains. Round each tree is a ſmall circular foſſe, in which the water is retained till it mounts high enough to run off in the next canal. Thus the trees, which are moſtly elms and cheſnuts, continually retain their verdure.

The clock ſtrikes four and the ſieſta is paſt. The walks of the Prado are watered, the venders of ſweetmeats and oranges appear, the chaiſe-drivers arrange their caleſas, the walkers are

diſperſed up and down the avenues, coaches paſs to occupy the middle road and gradually become numerous, the dragoons appointed to keep order arrive at their poſt, the files of carriages begin to form, growing longer and longer every moment, and preſently hundreds of them begin to move gently along, while the middle is filled with gentlemen on horſeback.

Nothing can be more intereſting than this ſight is rendered by the novelty of the ſcene. It is here that equipages of all kinds are diſplayed in the ancient and modern taſtes, from the chariot of parade to the moſt miſerable fiacre. This forms a moſt ſingular contraſt both in individuals, and in the general appearance of the whole. Here we ſee an elegant vis-a-vis, drawn by a pair of decrepid mules, with halters on their heads, and harneſſed with cords, there fine courſers, with Engliſh accoutrements, drawing a heavy Gothic coach, a troop of powdered lacquies, and a dirty coachman in a grey cloak, the moſt ridiculous aſſemblage of colours in the liveries, and the ſtrangeſt paintings and groteſque ſhapes, together with a profuſion of vulgar gilding and other ornaments; in ſhort, a barbarous mixture of every thing the moſt diſcordant. I will venture to aſſert, that among near two hundred carriages that paſſed in review before us, we did not obſerve ten that were tolerable, or ſuch as may be ſeen in the great capitals of Germany, as for inſtance at Berlin, and above all, there were not twenty drawn by horſes, mules being generally preferred, becauſe they bear fatigue better. In addition to this, there is ſuſpended behind each carriage a ſmall painted foot-ſtool, to be placed under the ſtep when the company chooſe to get out.

The appearance of the company within is no leſs intereſting. They are indeed very completely ſeen, becauſe the ſide pannels are taken out or formed of glaſs. The veil, the *baſquina* petticoat, and in a word the whole Spaniſh coſtume have now diſappeared; the ladies vie with each other in the faſhion and adjuſtment of their dreſs.

What vivacity! what art! what a ſtruggle to attract attention, to bow to one another, to be obſerved, and to make mutual ſighs! Young girls with their duennas, belles with their cortejos, old dukes with their confeſſors, nurſes with their children, prieſts with pampered faces, officers full of impudence, old mummies of ducheſſes, and young children playing! But how ſhall I pourtray a moving picture, that changes every moment?—Here are lacqueys running to perform their maſters' orders, company on foot going up to the carriages to ſay ſweet things to the ladies; ſome carriages quitting the rank, and replaced by others; there a reſtive mule diſturbing the whole train, the dragoons prancing on all ſides, people on horſeback croſſing, beggars and fruit-ſeller following the carriages, and no object remaining a ſingle moment in the ſame poſture.

The

The ſeats, which extend from the botanic garden to the other end of the Prado, are all occupied by the particoloured crowd of ſpectators, as well as the chairs in the principal avenue, which ſwarms with people walking. The lateral avenues of Buen Retiro, and the green ſward at the upper end are equally full. The water-carriers go crying out along the middle of the avenues, the patroles ſilently walk along them. The people on foot return gaily from the promenade, the whole Prado reſounds with a kind of buzzing murmur, and if the veils of the women and the men's cloaks admitted of more variety, it would be completely charming.

But twilight at length comes on, the bells ring for the angelus, when the whole company become as fixed as ſtatues, and every carriage ſtops. The prayer being finiſhed, they again begin to move, and carriages obſtruct every ſtreet. At this hour the tertullas commence, and the Prado begins to be more tranquil; but this voluptuous obſcurity, the magic play of the moon's ſhadows, the balmy odours of the botanic garden, and the harmonious ſounds of guitars, ſtill detain the foreigner, till the deepening ſhades and a univerſal calm induce him to retire.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANECDOTES *of* BONAPARTE.

Communicated by a Gentleman lately returned from Paris.

THE conſul is in general very cold and reſerved: he is ſo much dreaded, that his appearance throws a gloom over the circles at St. Cloud. The ladies ſit, and all the gentlemen ſtand. When card parties are formed, it is not allowed to play for money. This is a ſingular piece of affectation, when we conſider that gambling is allowed all over the republic, and that a duty of 40 per cent. on gaming tables is appropriated to the ſupport of the conſul's lady. One evenings *converſazione* may ſerve for a ſample. The company was juſt entering on that eaſy chit-chat ſo natural to the French, and were forming into little groupes for the purpoſe, when the conſul appeared. Huſh —was every breath: every party diſperſed.—The ceremonial's over. Madame Bonaparte did every thing ſhe could to keep up converſation, but all in vain. A dry yes or no was all ſhe could obtain. Then the conſul took one of his generals apart, and conferred long on politics. The company ſat mute till eleven, when the ladies being completely tired with the ſcene, made ſigns to each other, but none had courage to break up. At length madame put her fingers on her eyes, which the ladies underſtanding as the approach of Morpheus, got up, and with many curtſies retired in ſilence.

One

One lady had appeared in an elegant Indian muſlin, which was admired by every body. Bonaparte entering, obſerved, with a ſneer, that it was a very good morning dreſs. On court days all muſt appear in ſumptuous ſilks, ſatins, embroidery, jewels, &c. gentlemen wear the bag, *chapeau de bras*, and ſword.

A gentleman received notice that he muſt hold himſelf in readineſs to depart on a ſecret miſſion: but being for ſeveral reaſons very averſe to ſuch an office, he wiſhed, but knew not how, to decline it. A lady who was daily at court, undertook to prevail on Madame Bonaparte to deliver a letter to her huſband on the ſubject. The gentleman wrote his letter of thanks and of refuſal in the moſt ſubmiſſive terms. This letter his friend gave to the conſul's lady, as agreed, begging her to deliver it when ſhe ſhould find her huſband in good humour. But having mentioned this ſtep to a general in the immediate confidence of Bonaparte; "What have you done, Madam!" ſaid he; "you know not what an imperious maſter we have got to deal with. If your friend refuſes any one poſt that is offered him he is undone for ever. Take my advice, loſe no time to ſee Madame Bonaparte, and beg her to return you the letter if not too late." The lady accordingly did wait on madame, who received her very graciouſly. "I know what you want," ſaid ſhe; "here is your letter again. I could have delivered it, but I know the general too well; and I was ſure that, on ſecond thoughts, you would approve of my conduct."

One of the firſt nobleman in France, who has ſaved a very large fortune, notwithſtanding his great loſſes in the revolution, returned to Paris from England on being erazed from the liſt of the emigrants. He was living in ſtile, dreading no evil, when all at once he received orders to retire 40 leagues from Paris, and to ſignify to the grand judge the place he choſe for his reſidence. He immediately waited on the grand judge, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at an order which he had not the leaſt idea how he had deſerved. The grand judge frankly told him, it was becauſe he was ſuſpected of having a penſion from England. The nobleman poſitively denied the charge, and wondered how it could be ſuppoſed that a man of his appearance needed to ſtoop for the pittance of a monthly guinea or two to any one. Being aſked if he would give his word of honour to that effect, he readily aſſented; and even gave a written declaration, aſſerting upon his honour, that he never received any penſion from England or any where elſe. With this declaration, the grand judge ventured to wait on Bonaparte, and to remonſtrate. But his conſular majeſty flying into a paſſion, diſmiſſed him with this reply: When I give orders I expect to be obeyed. "*Quand je donne des orders, je veux qu'on obeiſſe.*"

And obeyed he was, for the poor ex-noble was obliged to move. —" *Vive la liberté.*"

One day on a hunting party, Bonaparte, offended at ſome trifling circumſtance, ſtruck with his whip at one of the gardes de chaſſe, who, by the bye, are generally the ſame as were employed in the days of royalty—the chaſſeur very properly reſented the inſult, ſaying in a tone of reproach: " *Jamais le cidevant ne m'a traite comme cela,*" and, clapping ſpurs to his horſe, contemptuouſly rode paſt the conſul. It is added, that the latter, cooling ſoon after, rode up to the man, and apologized. For the latter part I cannot vouch.

The conſul is ſo gloomy and diſtruſtful, that every one of his houſehold dreads and hates him: while at Malmaiſon none of the guards or ſervants could paſs and repaſs in the houſe, without tickets; and Madam Bonaparte, who is reckoned good natured and obliging, was applied to for theſe cards. But often the ſentinels diſputed her authority. She is treated moſt deſpotically, and never interferes in politics, but the domeſtics would go through fire and water for her.

ANECDOTE.

From Lettſom's " Hints deſigned to promote Beneficence, &c."

IT was my lot a few years ago to be attacked on the highway by a genteel looking perſon, well mounted, who demanded my money, at the ſame time placing a piſtol to my breaſt. I requeſted him to remove the piſtol, which he inſtantly did; I ſaw his agitation, from whence I concluded he had not been habituated to this hazardous practice; and I added, that I had both ſilver and gold about me, which I freely gave him; but that I was ſorry to ſee a young gentleman riſk his life in ſo unbecoming a manner, which would probably ſoon terminate at the gallows; that at the beſt, the caſual pittance gained on the highway would afford but a precarious and temporary ſubſiſtence; but that if I could ſerve him by a private aſſiſtance more becoming his appearance, he might farther command my purſe; and at the ſame time I deſired him to accept a card containing my addreſs, and to call upon me, as he might truſt my word for his liberty and life. He accepted my addreſs, but I obſerved his voice faultered: it was late at night; there was, however, ſufficient ſtarlight to enable me to perceive, as I leaned towards him on the window of my carriage, that his boſom was overwhelmed with conflicting paſſions. At length, bending forward on his horſe, and recovering the power of ſpeech, he affectingly ſaid, " I thank you for your offer—American affairs have ruined me—I will, dear Sir, wait upon you." Two weeks afterward, a perſon entered my houſe, whom

whom I inſtantly recognized to be this highwayman. "I come," ſaid he, "to communicate to you a matter that nearly concerns me, and I truſt to your honour to keep it inviolable. I told him I recollected him, and I requeſted him to relate his hiſtory with candour, as the moſt effectual means of ſecuring my ſervices; and ſuch was the narrative, as would have excited ſympathy in every heart. His fortunes had been ſpoiled on the American continent, and, after a long impriſonment, he eſcaped to this aſylum of liberty, where his reſources failing, and perhaps with pride above the occupation of a ſturdy beggar, he raſhly ventured upon the moſt dreadful alternative of the highway, where, in his ſecond attempt he met with me. I found his narrative was literally true, which induced me to try various means of obviating his diſtreſſes. To the commiſſioners for relieving the American ſufferers, application was made, but fruitleſsly. At length he attended at Windſor, and delivered a memorial to the queen, briefly ſtating his ſufferings, and the cauſe of them. Struck with his appearance, and pleaſed with his addreſs, ſhe graciouſly aſſured him of patronage, provided his pretenſions ſhould, on enquiry, be found juſtified. The reſult was, that in a few days ſhe gave him a commiſſion in the army; and by his public ſervices, twice has his name appeared in the Gazette among the promotions.

On the VIRTUES *of the* JESUIT's BARK.

THE firſt book on the virtues of this medicine was printed at London in 1682, and entitled, "The Engliſh Remedy; or, Talbot's Wonderful Secret for curing of Agues and Fevers. By Sir Robert Talbot." This work was a mere tranſlation from a French book, written by the ſurgeon to the duke of Orleans. In 1083 Dr. Gideon Harvey publiſhed a ſmall tract, called "The Conclave of Phyſicians, with a Diſcourſe on the Jeſuit's Bark," in which he treats ſome of the greateſt names in his profeſſion with much ſcurrility and contempt. Alluding to Dr. Talbot, he ſays, "Though this jeſuit's powder is not a medicine newly found out, but revived by a debauched apothecary's apprentice of Cambridge, in the application to all intermittent fevers, and he, in this empirical practice moſt diligently imitated by our moſt famous phyſic doctors, as their Eſculapius and firſt maſter (a hopeful tribe, in the mean time, that ſhall leave their ſenſe, reaſon, and dogmata, to follow a quack or empiric.)" Dr. Birch notices, that in 1680 Talbot's febrifuge of the bark was mentioned to the Royal Society. Madame de Motteville, in the Memoirs of Queen Anne of Auſtria, vol. 5. p. 208, ſays, that in 1003, the queen being ill of a fever, the phyſicians gave her the jeſuit's bark, which removed it for a time. This ſhews

the practice of it before Sir Robert Talbot was applied to. Madame de Motteville, who was never abſent from the queen, and is minute to a great degree in whatever concerned her, could not be miſtaken. The contents of Talbot's book are given in Mr. Baker's manuſcripts.

On the Impropriety of Burying in Churches.

IN the voyages and travels of Dr. Haſſelquiſt, a Swediſh phyſician, he obſerves, concerning burials in churches and towns—"The burying-places of the Turks are handſome and agreeable, which is owing to the many fine plants that grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. The Turks are much more conſiſtent than the Chriſtians, when they bury their dead without the town, and plant over them ſuch vegetables as by their aromatic and balſamic ſmell can drive away the fatal odours with which the air is filled in ſuch places. I am perſuaded that by this they eſcape many misfortunes which affect Chriſtians, from wandering and dwelling continually among the dead."

The great Sir Matthew Hale was always very much againſt burying in churches, and uſed to ſay, "that churches were for the living, and church-yards for the dead." He himſelf was interred in the church-yard of Alderley, in Glouceſterſhire.

In Mold church, in Flintſhire, is an epitaph on Dr. William Wynne, written by himſelf, in which are theſe words:—

"In conformity to an ancient uſage,
"From a proper regard to decency,
"And a concern for the health of his fellow-creatures,
He was moved to give particular directions for being buried in
"the adjoining church-yard, and not in the church."

In 1776, the king of France prohibited the burying the dead in churches.

A QUESTION, *by Simon Stow.*

INGENIOUS artiſts pleaſe to try
To find out x and alſo y,
From the equations placed below;
You'll much oblige your ſervant Stow:

$$x^3+y^3+x^2-xy=8368$$

$$4x^2-44y^2+x+y^4=235,680,$$

Where x denotes my age in years, and y the months.

Anſwer, by J. Squance, of Exeter, to W. Bickham's Charade, inſerted April 11.

THE PHYSIC BOTTLE doth contain
What oftentimes will eaſe our pain.

☞ We have received the like anſwer from W. Strong, H. Humphreys, and R. Holwell, of Exeter.

Anſwer, by R. Holwell, of Exeter, to S. L. Margary's Rebus, inſerted April 25.

THE tables of the great you've ſcann'd—
PINE-APPLE's the charade you plann'd.

*** We have received the like anſwer from H. Humphreys, J. Squance, Orlando, and W. Strong, of Exeter; John Channon, of Ottery; J. Harris, of Kingſteington; T. Rutger, of Clowance; J. Tremlett, of Newton Abbot; and T. Coumbe, of St. German's.

Anſwer, by W. Strong, of Exeter, to J. B. Bloomfield's Rebus, inſerted April 25.

OFT doth the TIGER bend his blood-ſtain'd way,
In ſearch of ſome new victim as his prey.

*** We have received the like anſwer from W. Row, and R. Horſey, jun. of Wellington; T. Adey, and J. Lewis, of Poole; R. Holwell, of Exeter; J. Tremlet, and S. L. Margary, of Newton Abbot; J. O. Zillwood, of Dorcheſter; T. Coumbe, of St. German's; Recluſe, of Awliſcombe; J. Harris, of Kingſteington; W. Gifford, of South Petherton; and J. Channon, of Ottery.

A CHARADE, *on the Name of a celebrated Performer, written by Himſelf, on a Party of Pleaſure.*

WHAT miſers ever wiſh to be,
But wiſh, in others, not to ſee,
Kings, lords, and commons, wiſh it too,
Nay all this object keep in view,
Which being—makes the beggar glad,
And ſometimes drives the poor man mad;
This, rightly underſtood, will name,
A man of far extended fame,
Whoſe reputation ſtands moſt high,
By what the greateſt villains die.

A CHARADE, *by Thomas Rutger, of Clowance.*

INGENIOUS youths, don't think it droll,
Or any thing to wonder;
My firſt, nor ſecond, has a ſoul,
Yet both without a blunder.

And ſomething ſingular to ſay,
If either firſt is plac'd,
Will make no diff'rence; clear as day
By all will be expreſs'd.

But ſtill, to make it more uncommon,
Or odd, if you'll believe me;
My whole's the produce of a woman,
In Aſia, where you'll find me.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

ADDRESS *to my* LUTE.

TELL me, my lute, from whence this mellow tone!
This ſound ſeraphic! ſoothing ev'ry woe,
And kindling in the heart
The flame of hopeleſs love?

When erſt amid the wild wood's dark retreat,
Deck'd in the raiment of the vernal morn,
The little warblers ſung,
And perch'd upon thy ſpray,

Say, didſt thou learn this melody from them?
Did the fond doves in ſymphony unite,
And coo their tender loves,
And build their neſts on thee?

Or when the ſilver goddeſs of the night
Shot thro' the air her unobſtructed beam,
Say, did ſweet Philomel
Inſtruct thee in her plaint?

Oft, Oh my lute, thy plaintive harmony,
Reminds my boſom of its Anna's voice;
A voice more ſoftly ſweet
Than pity's dying ſtrain.

Midſt the lorn ſhade I'll take my devious way,
And gently breathing thro' thy poliſh'd tube,
Retrace the magic ſcenes
Of fancy and of love.

PALEMON.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

Lines to the Memory of Mr. Thomas Coles, late Surgeon and Dentiſt, of Taunton.

WHEN active goodneſs moulders in the duſt,
When virtuous worth ſo early ſinks to reſt,
Then let the muſe complain, to weep is juſt,
And well it ſuits the ſympathetic breaſt.

Then ſorrow, ever-weeping ſorrow flow,
O'er Coles's urn thy ſtreaming rivulet pour,
With ſad affection blend thy unfeign'd woe,
And wet his ſod with many a feeling tear.

And let the muſe too join the ſable train,
And tune to heart-felt grief his hapleſs doom;
Pour her ſoft dolours in the melting ſtrain,
And bend with pity o'er his hallow'd urn.

What eye not weep! But lo! what radiant form
Is that? What angel beckons from the ſky,
Whiſp'ring to appeaſe grief's madly raging ſtorm?
'Tis he! Why, why for ſeraphs heave the fruitleſs ſigh?

Taunton, April 24, 1803. M. A.

SOLITUDE NOT NECESSARY TO VIRTUE.

FAR from the haunts of men to ſeek repoſe,
O'er trackleſs mountains clad in Alpine ſnows,
With many a weary ſtep and cheerleſs mind,
Alcanor left a buſy world behind;
To traverſe regions, whoſe majeſtic ſhades,
And ſolitudes ſublime, no care invades.
The ſun's laſt crimſon, lingering in the weſt,
Faint and more faint, had warn'd the world to reſt:
When lo! a form, in ſpotleſs white array'd,
With ſudden beauty pierc'd the evening ſhade.
An olive wreath her auburn hair embrac'd—
A radiant croſs her virgin boſom grac'd—

"Return! return! her roſeate lips began,
"Nor quit the poſt aſſign'd thee, ſuffering man!
"If love of virtue all thy ſoul engage,
"Seek not my altar in an hermitage.
"Think not that ſolitude enſures my care,
"The human heart will prove a traitor there:
"Think not that vice alone has charms for all
"Whom courts refine, or public cares enthral.
"In every ſphere of life, alike ſerene,
"My path, if ſought, may be diſtinctly ſeen.
"Secluded zeal may oft the vow renew,
"But 'tis the life of action proves it true.
"Return! return! to me they moſt are dear,
"Who beſt have acted, or have ſuffer'd here:
"Who ſtrongly charm'd, the tempter have withſtood,
"Suſtain'd the conflict, and my path purſu'd:
"Who ſtruggling conquer'd, when ſeverely tried;
"Theſe are my glorious children! theſe my pride!
"Reſign'd, obedient to their Maker's plan,
"Who feel that man was born to ſuccour man.
"Mark the expanſe of yon ethereal plain!
"'Tis my abode! and that unnumber'd train
"Of beauteous planets, whoſe reſplendent light
"Arreſts the wonder, and enchants the ſight,
"Sheds the ſweet precept to my ſons below,
"At once their duty and their bliſs to know.
"All in one cauſe harmoniouſly combine,
"All to one end in varied glory ſhine.
"Each in its wide, or more contracted ſphere,
"Obeys the will of Him who plac'd it there.
"Tho' not to all is equal luſtre given,
"Yet, all, remember, are the ſtars of Heaven!"

B. H.

END OF THE FORTY-FIRST VOLUME.

[Goadby, Lerpiniere, and Langdon, Sherborne.]

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